

# Birds of Trent Country Park

## & Bats

### Which can you see?



Blue Tit ▲  
(Parus caeruleus)



Great Tit ▲  
(Parus major)



Coal Tit ▲  
(Parus ater)

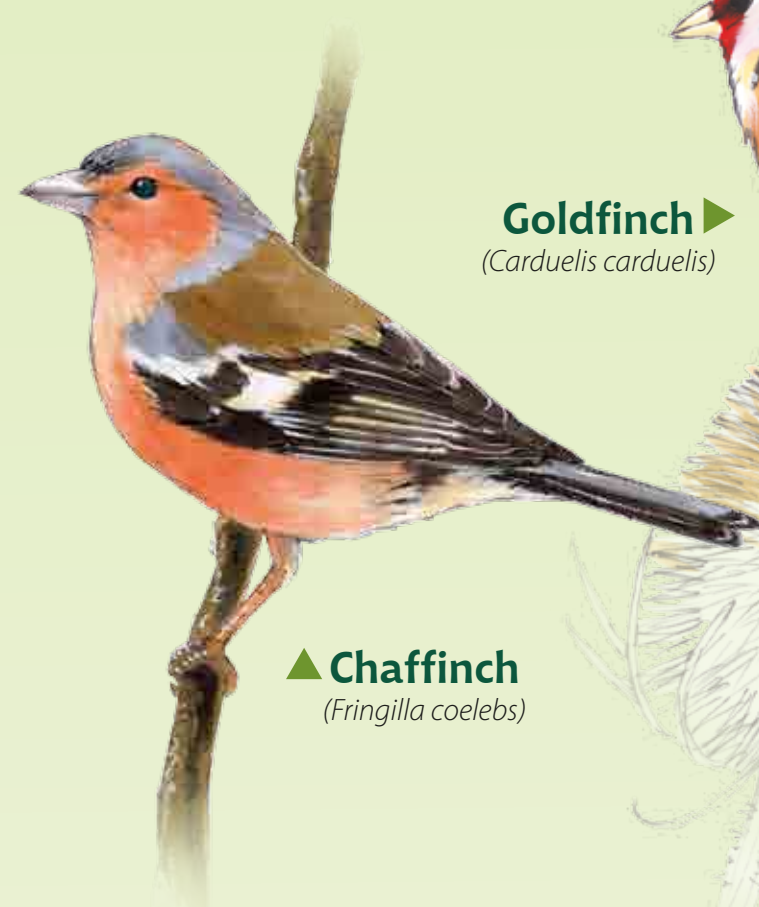


Long-tailed Tit ▲  
(Aegithalos caudatus)

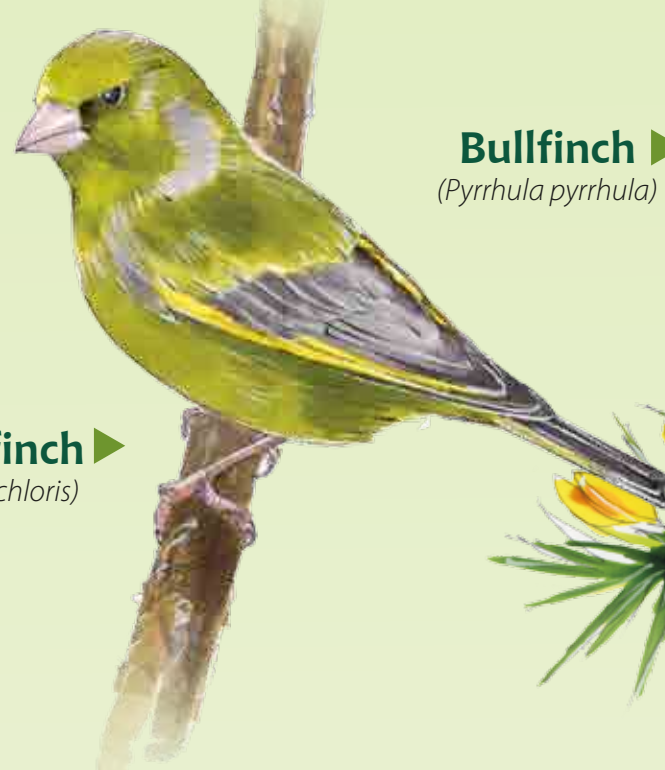
Wren ►  
(Troglodytes troglodytes)



Robin ►  
(Erithacus rubecula)



Goldfinch ►  
(Carduelis carduelis)



Bullfinch ►  
(Pyrrhula pyrrhula)

Greenfinch ►  
(Carduelis chloris)



Chaffinch ▲  
(Fringilla coelebs)

Blackcap ►  
(Sylvia atricapilla)



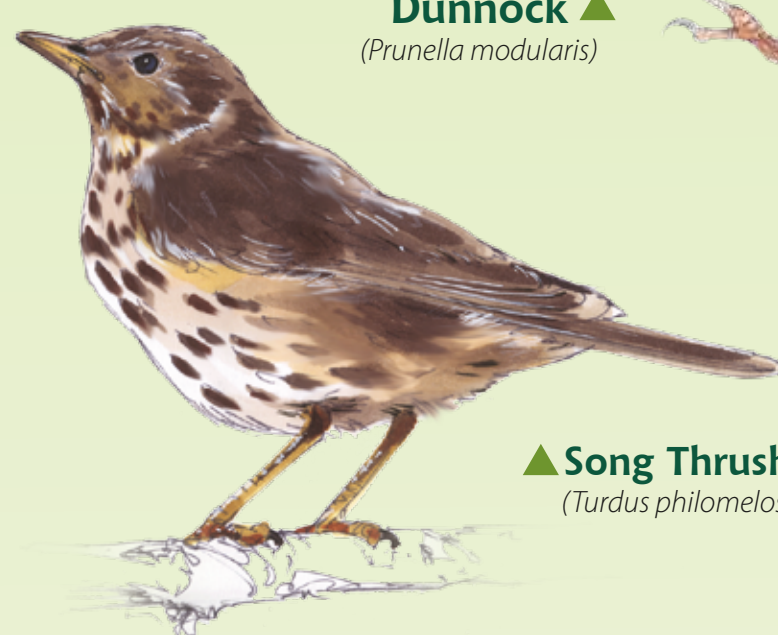
Pied Wagtail ▲  
(Motacilla alba yarrellii)



Dunnock ▲  
(Prunella modularis)



Starling ▲  
(Sturnus vulgaris)



Song Thrush ▲  
(Turdus philomelos)



Great Spotted Woodpecker ▲  
(Dendrocopos major)



Swallow ►  
(Hirundo rustica)



Swift ▲  
(Apus apus)



House Martin ▲  
(Delichon urbica)



Blackbird ▲  
(Turdus merula)



Kestrel ▲  
(Falco tinnunculus)



Jackdaw ►  
(Corvus monedula)



Carrion Crow ▲  
(Corvus corone corone)



Woodpigeon ▲  
(Columba palumbus)



Magpie ▲  
(Pica pica)



Noctule Bat  
(Nyctalus noctula)



Common Pipistrelle  
(Pipistrellus pipistrellus)

## Bats

At least seventeen species of bat can be seen in Britain. They are hard to identify unless closely examined. Bats can be seen feeding at dusk from about April to September. The Pipistrelle bat is the smallest but most common bat. It flies in an erratic pattern fairly low down. The Noctule bat - which is one of the largest in the UK - flies in a straighter line higher up.



## Tawny Owl

(Strix aluco)

The call of the tawny owl is one of the best-known. The familiar hoot often described as 'to-whit-to-whoow' is really just 'hoo-hoo-hoo...hoooo'. Owls are silent in flight because of their soft plumage. This allows the tawny owl to pounce from a perch down onto its prey. It feeds on small mammals such as mice and voles, but will also eat small birds, frogs, fish and insects. The tawny owl lives in woodland, areas with scattered trees, parks and gardens.

